THE STATE OF EUROPE

Frem Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Priday, Aug. 19, 1858.

The public accounts of the Austrian Empire for 1857 have just been published. They sgala show a deficiency of 42,000,000 floring, or \$21,000,000; that is to esy, the expenditure is larger than the income by full one-sixth, es by about 18 per cent. With a population amounting to about 35,000,000, or one-third more than that of the United States, the expenditure is \$150,000,000; accordingly, we may say that the Administration of Mr. Buchanen is just about as expensive as the worst European Givernment, burdened by an immense debt and maintaining an army of 500,000 men. The Italiane and Hungarians, ground down by an unbearable taxation, may comfort themselves with the fact that the Democracy of America is just as costly and oppressive as Austrian despotism. The Austrian desicincy has been ocvered by the last installment of the so-called voluntary loan, and the difficulties of Baron Bruck, the able Minister of Finances, will therefore begin with the present year, since taxation cannot be further increased, while the army must be maintained on the present ruinous scale, both on account of the critical position of the Turkish Empire and of the unfriendly tone of the Parisian semi-official press. The publicity of the courts of justice introduced in Austria in 1848, and still existing, has lately acquainted us with the way in which alarm is created in despotic countries. Rumors of a conspiracy in Galicia not long since disturbed the temper of Vienna Court, but the public proceedings showed up the stupidity of the police agents. The alleged conspiracy was got up by eleven students, the youngest fourteen, the oldest nineteen years old; the revolutionary funds amounted to less than one dellar, and the only fact by which the conspiracy excited attention was the posting of a written hand-bill on one of the principal public buildings at Lem-berg, calling upon the Poles to rise, and to expel the Austrians. This ridiculous affair is treated seriously by the courts of justice; the chairman of the conspiracy has been sentenced to death, and the other boys to prison for five, ten and fifteen years. It is expected that the Supreme Court of Vienna

be wiser, and overrule this Draconic decision. A principal reason of the discontent of the Austrian subjects is the compulsory service in the army, which has led to a most curious result, viz., to an item of full 17,000,000 florins, or \$8,500,000, in the income of the State in 1857, for exemption from military service, paid by those who drew fatal lots and were able to buy themselves off. Most of them are Italians. Fears are entertained at Vienna about a great Slavonic conspiracy which extends over all European Turkey, and whose ramifications may have reached Croatia and Bohemia. The center of this movement is in Russia, known to, and probably encouraged by the Emperor, though for the present moment its aim is only the liberation and federation of the extra-Russian Slavonic tribes, not their an-mexation to the great Northern Empire. It suits the foreign policy of St. Petersburg, since it is emi-nently anti-Austrian and anti-Turkish; but the Czar has too much on his hands now with the emancipation of the serfs, and cannot as yet take the lead such a farreaching secret society, modeled according to the famous Hetaria of 1821, which led to the war of Greece and to the revolt of Moldo-Wallachia. It is well known that the principal leaders of this secret society were Ypsilauti, the Aid-de-camp, and Count Capo d'Istria, the Minister of Alexan-

As to the great question of Emancipation in Russia, we must bear in mind that the Russia seri never was entirely enslaved. The fact that the army is recruited from among the serfs, and that they pay taxes, gave the State an interest in their welfare; accordingly the serf could always claim the protection of the Government officials against the cruelty of his master. Unhappily for him, the Government officials mostly belonged to the landed gentry, and sided with the masters, not with the serfs. Still the serfs were not destitute of all political rights. They elected their Aldermen in their rustic communities, and had an absolute right in a portion of the territory of the parish, which could not be confiscated by the landlord. The great question which now divides the public in Russia is connected with these commons, and it is not yet decided whether the serie, by the act of emand con shall receive their personal, individual free-The aristocracy are inclined to grant only personal freedom, and to confiscate the land, that they may be able to let it to their former serfs upon such terms as they please. The Emperor inclines to this view, but the more advanced and somewhat suspected party of patriots, whose exponent is Mr. Herzen at London, insist upon emperoration. London, insist upon emancipation with the land, as the only means to make the serf really free. In the mean time, the serfs begin to be unruly, and serious outbreaks are expected in several portions of the empire, of a purely service character. The Esthomian Provinces and one corner of Lithuania have already had a taste of such a war, but it has been suppressed, though too late to save the lives of a score of landlords, who were cruelly murdered, and

The bombardment of Jiddah by the British steamer Cyclops just at the time when the Imperial Commissioner of the Sultan sent to punish the mur derers of the Consul was to arrive, does not seem to indicate any peculiar good will toward the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and was certainly an act of brutality, unless it could be proved that Ismael Pasha delayed his arrival.

A. P. C.

FRANCE.

their castles burned.

Prem Our Own Correspondent Paris, Aug. 19, 1858. The national fête-le Saint Napoléon and la Sainte Furge-went off last Sunday, with the usual accompaniments of balloons, illuminations, fireworks, etc. The weather was favorable and the throng in the streets immense. The Parisians themselves turned out in unusual force, and the immigration of curious provincials had been going on for several days previous. The grave curiosity marked in their scee, and the awkward fashion of their raiment, added a striking new feature to the physiognomy of the Paris multitude. But they were less noticeable than the irruption that day, into the finer portions of the town, of all sorts of mendicants. I might almost have said eruption, for they seemed to spring out, as it were, from the pavement-lame, halt, and blind, and here and there a poor cul de jatte, as though his lower members were still in the ground. Mest of them were musical, either per alium or per se-grinding, blowing, drumming, thrumming, scraping, tooting, or singing-one grand beggars' opera I do not know whether this license, granted on the and on one or two other of the great fêtes of the year, to the mendicant orders of society, depends on a definite police ordinance or only on kindly custom. In either case, such a suspension of the strict and, on other days, strictly-executed laws are and to the strict and on other days, strictly-executed laws. against mendicity is a pleasant trait of French humanity. It appears again in the distribution of wine and edibles to the needy on this day, by the Sureaux de bienfaisance. It is none the less a trait of the national character, because the provisions are ordered to be given by the Emperor. The people really pay for them, and cheerfully sanction the dis-tribution. It was further noticeable that the beg-

is not worth while to chronicle his progress through that province. One incident, however, may be read of with interest. On the 14th he visited with the Empress the citadel of Port Louis, a fortress that defends the entrance of the harbor of Lorient. It was in a room of this fort that Louis Napoleon sat close prisoner in the gloomy days of November, 1836, writing for the ship to be not in readiness that waiting for the ship to be got in readiness that transported the unlucky leader of the Strasbourg riot to the United States. The chamber was re-stored as exactly as possible to the state in which the unfortunate adventurer left it to go on board of the Andromede twenty-two years ago. Except the Empress and the old woman who in that time waited upon him, no one was admitted to disturb the reflections of the imperial visitor upon the contrast

between now and then. There is at il going on some talk about Cherbourg and its bearing upon the alliance. Some of the French are foolish enough to be vexed with the amusing but not overwise remarks of Messes. Rocbuck and Lindsay, at Tynemouth. They cannot or will not understand that these two M. P.'s, when speaking outside the walls of Parliament, are but two private Englishmen. As certain Englishmen cannot or will not understand that not all printed matter in France is sanctioned by Government. And, therefore, these latter have given undue importance to one or two recently published pamphlets in which Cherbourg, the alliance, the respective marine force of the two countries and the French capabilities of invading England are treated of with more warmth than wisdom. The most irritating of these pamphlets is "Cherbourg et l'Angleterre," said to be written by M. Jules Lechevallier. I hope for the sake of your old correspondent that the dis ereditable rumor is incorrect. To give you an idea of the author's competence to write on the theme he has chosen, it will be enough to say, that he sets forth the opinion that a French invading army, bearing in one hand the Code Napoleon, and in the other Suffrage Universal, would be welcomed to the shores of England by the mass of its inhabitants. shores of England by the mass of its inhabitants. The rhetoric of the pamphlet is on a par with the soundness of the views it reveals. An undue importance is attached to it, on the ground that Lechevallier—formerly a Socialist and an exile—is employed in some one of the Ministries; and ignorant or mischievous persons argue from this fact, and from the known power that may be exercised over the press by Government, that the sentiments of the pamphlet are sanctioned by the Emperor. But it is perfectly well known to all who are tolerably well-informed in the case, that a subordinate clerk in a ministerial bureau is as free to write nonsense when away from his office desk as a member of Parliament is to speak nonsense when member of Parliament is to speak nonsense when away from his official bench, for which Government can in no sense be held responsible. And it is equally well known to all who are at all familiar with current French literature, that however absolute in theory may be the Government control of the press, not a week has passed within the last eight years without the publication of sentiments which the Government must wish unpublished. The columns of the opposition journals, tame as they are, the new volumes from the pens of Thiers, Guizot, Villemain, De Tocqueville and Montalembert furnish abundant proof, if proof were

needed, that in practice Government control of the press is greatly limited.

Among rumored promotions is that of Prince Napoleon to the grade of Grand Admiral and to the position of Minister of the Marine. It is found more and more difficult to disentangle his Algerine and coloring from away functions.

and colonial from naval functions.

Another promotion in the Imperial family has an equally good foundation in previous services, and is more amusing. You know that the Napkin—who, according to all accounts, is really a nice little fellow—entered the world and the ranks of the Grentler of the Good about the second of the Grentler of the Good about the second of the Grentler of the Good about the second of the Grentler of the Good about the second of the Grentler of the Good about the second of the Grentler of the Good about the second of the Grentler of the Good about the second of the Good about the second of the Good about the second of the Good of the Good about the second of the Good of th low—entered the world and the ranks of the Grenadiers of the Guard about the same time. The following order of the day, addressed to the 1st regiment of that corps, shows how the little follow is
getting on: "His Highness the Prince Imperial
"Napoleon (Louis Eugene John Joseph), regis"tered 3,463, is appointed corporal in the 1st bat"tailon, 1st company, to fill the versancy left by
"Corporal Prugnot, etc. Versailles, Aug. 14,
"1508, (Signed) The Colonel De Bretteville."
The hon-Crary dinner given to Mr. Morse by his
countrymen in Paris, on occasion of the completed

countrymen in Paris, on occasion of the completed telegraphic union of Europe and America, came off on Monday at the Trois Frence. About eighty persons were present—all Americans. It was, I be-lieve, the largest purely American fest, ye meeting lieve, the largest purely American festive meeting that ever gathered in Paris, and one of the most agreeable to all its members. Col. Preston of South Carolina presided. "Speeches" were made by him, the guest of the evening, Minister Mason, Governor Fish, our American banker, John Munroe; our spiritual American Minister, the Rev. Mr. Seely; our Roman Minister. J. R. Chandler; T. A. Tefft of Rhode Island, Jas. S. Thayer of New-York, and Roman Minister, J. R. Chandler; T. A. Telft of Rhode Island, Jas. S. Thayer of New-York, and several others—all of which, I am assured, merited the fixed attention and the loud appliance which was given to them. The best of feeling prevailed till the breaking up, which did not occur till after midnight, and all of the guests whom I chanced to meet next morning were still feeling 707, well. Could any of the speakers and the qualities of the wines? I may say, in addition, that several of the imprompting specimens of dinner oratory which I have seen specimens of dinner oratory which I have seen specimens of dinner oratory which I have seen very well in MS. As all the proceedings of the speakers and the qualities of the wines? I may say, in addition, that several of the imprompting specimens of dinner oratory which I have seen very well in MS. As all the proceedings of the speakers and the qualities of the wines? I may say, in addition, that several of the imprompting specimens of dinner oratory which I have seen very well in MS. As all the proceedings of the speakers and the qualities of the wines? I may say, in addition, that several of the imprompting specimens of dinner oratory which I have seen to consider the green which was any party of any name or prefession may seek to bind about their free inshe, and shad any party of any name or prefession may seek to bind about their free inshe, and shad any party of any name or prefession may seek to bind about their free inshe, and shad any party of any name or prefession may seek to bind about their free inshe, and shad any party of any name or prefession may seek to bind about their free inshe, and shad any party of any name or prefession may seek to bind about their free inshe, and shad any party of any name or prefession may seek to bind about their free inshe, and shad any party of any name or prefession may seek to bind about their free inshe, and shad any party of any name or prefession may seek to bind any of their twint with their free inshe, and shad any par specimens of dinner oratory which I have see read very well in MS. As all the proceedings of the dinner, on the literary side, will soon appear in a printed report, I abstain from abstracts and analyses. You will be pleased, however, to hear in advance, as a proof of growing taste, that the spread-eagle element was less prominent in toasts and "speeches" than is apt to be the case on similar contracts. Mr. Charles Support whose states har occasions. Mr. Charles Sumner, whose state of health forbade his personal attendance at the dinner, wrete a graceful letter to Mr. Morse, which will, I am told, be printed in the report. Mr. S. left Paris this morning on his way to Aix less Bains,

in Savoy, whither he goes to try the curative effects of the douche as a complement to the moxa. Apropos of Parisian fêtes and festive banquets. I must speak of one that is, perhaps, more peculiarly Parisian, certainly less American, than those above tiens in Paris to three of their fellow-islanders. Masters Faubert, Delsa and Dupuy. These indi Masters Faubert, Deisa and Dupny. These indi-viduals—they are Messieurs, young gentlemen, in despotic France—in certain parts of free America I am afraid they would be likely "Boys"—instead of having prizes offered for their capture, have just received prizes in the recent distribution of schoastic honors for their excellence in the departments of rhetoric, logic and Greek composition. M. Gi rard, the teacher of one of the young laureates, and who in his younger time carried off high prizes at the University examinations, is a very "likely" and of color, and now a much-esteemed Professor. le was one of the invited guests. Dr. Audain, another colored man, was present, and made a "speech remarkable for elevation of ideas and "breathing the spirit of an enlightened and ardent

patriotism."
Not only can such a banquet be given in oppressed Paris, and a report of it appear in oppressed French journals, not only is it reported without a sheer, but what is more significant, it is reported without expression of special wonder.

MR. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED FIGHTS A DUEL .-It is not often that one has the pleasure of reading a hero's own account of his exploite. In the days of ancient chivalry the champion who fought and the bard who sung his fighting were not usually combined in the same person. But these are days of progress: and even so conservative and scholastic a moralist as Mr. C. Astor Bristed cannot escape the general infection of the age. Accordingly nobody need be surprised at the subjoined account of his prowess in a recent duel, which we copy from Porter's Spirit of the Times, of which publication he is, it seems, a regular

Times, of which publication he is, it seems, a regular contributor:

"Banks, Aug. 5, 1855.

"Dean Spikit: A beld, but unencoseful attempt to the seen, and that no grave accidents were reported on the following day.

The was voluntary.

Penifert rogues were let from prison and finest creations and promotions were made in the order of the Legion of Honor by Imperial grace, and Te Deam was chanted throughout the realm, as is customary on that day. The Emperor himself was and tomary on that day.

The Emperor himself was and tomary on that day.

The Emperor himself was and thill as heart from Paris. He celebrated the 15th at the shripe of St. Anne of Auray in Brittany. It

of two; at precent, I can only add that the Marque is decidedly a brick in the way, and that my previous remarks about him were founded on errone in the formation se to the facts at inde.

Ever your in table.

CALL BENSON."

THE CANVASS IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribute.

ST. MARK'S HILL, III., Aug. 28, 1858. Since my last letter there has been something like a calm in the political world. This, ho werer, is not owing to any decrease in the interest which is felt in the contest new progressing in this State, nor to any lessening whatever of the vigor of the contestante; but it results from a similar cause to that which occasions an apparent stillness to follow the report of a cannon. The speech delivered by Judge Trumbuil in Chicago has had the effect, in the impregnable position which it takes, in the depth of its argument and in the stress of its delivery, of overwhelming the Douglas party with a conviction of the deceit and sophistry of their leader, and of closing the mouth of Douglas himself as regards everything else but mere contradiction and unseemly epithets. I have felt considerable curiosity to see what attempt he would make toward reconciling his speeches in the Senate on the Lecempton Constitution and the circumstances thereto pertaining, and also the position in which he has endeavored to place himself before the people of Illinois in his later campaign speeches, with his striking out from the Toombs bill the clause which submitted the Constitution thereclause which submitted the Constitution thereafter to be chosen to the people. So far he has
said nothing that does not conduce to his own injury. The only reference, I believe, that he has
made to it is to say in effect that he has been
charged with something in connection with the
Teombs bill (without referring in any way to the
nature of that charge), and then to resort to a play upon words for the purpose of distracting the minds of his hearers from the true nature of the subject. He makes it an invariable rule also, I believe, to call Judge Trumbull—who brought up the record against him—a wretch. This constitutes his explanation of the matter thus far.

But, notwithstanding the dilemma in which he is

But, notwithstanding the dilemma in which he is placed in this connection, and the forces which are brought to bear against him, Judge Douglas is not yet conquered, nor are his chances of success en-tirely exhausted. There are many persons here, professional politicians and office-seekers, who have identified their own fortunes with his, who look with some degree of confidence to his elevation to the Presidency, and, therefore, use their influence, which is not inconsiderable, to sustain him. There long been, and who are willing to accept all that he says and does as correct without asking questions. But it is not my impression that he is supported by one hundred persons in the State because of his late one numbered persons in the State three changes of politics. Such men as have changed from a support of the Administration to the advocacy of free principles (as it was lately supposed he had a support of the Administration to the advocacy of free principles (as it was lately supposed he had done), if they are not governed by the fact of his being in their eyes a prospective President, and are not of the class who anticipate favors directly or indirectly from him, or if they are not of those who are under the influence of that class, are now acting with the Republican party. is too well aware of precisely the amount of in-fluence which he wields over the voters of Illinois and the number of ballots which will probably be cast for his supporters at the coming election of members of the Legislature—he knows too well his own strength and the strength of his opponents, to be at all satisfied with his prospect. He perceives, likely, that there is only a mere chance, a possibility of his being re-elected to the Senste, and it is this, and his (at present uncomfortable, I should think,) accurate knowledge of party lines, that so counts for his present tour through the State. The stake for which he plays is political life, the alter-nate of which is friendless obscurity. Hence the feer and uncertainty which have driven him to the extremity of taking the supervision of the present party contest directly in his own hands. I had as soon traverse the Dismal Swamp at midnight with a rightmare for a companion as to make the tour of Illinois as Donglas is new doing, with everything at stake, and haunted by the fear and suspense that rack his mind.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1, 1858.

where, two years since, Pendleton and Groesback were both elected by a minority vote, there will be a cordia union of the Opposition, and little doubt is entertained that it will be triumphant. That Pendleton and Groesbeck misrepresented their constituents by voting for the English swindle, no man can doubt, and their political retiracy will be but a just punishment for their perfidy. In the XIIth District the contest between Cox and Case is waxing warm. Cox is the man who inaugurated the new Hall of the Capital by a most fierce antiLecompton speech. When the English bill was introduced, he wrote a letter home denouncing it, but its pablication was suppressed and it has never seen the light.
Subsequently he voted for the English Bill, and unless
I am greatly deceived, thereby scaled his political
doom. Case, his opponent, was up to 1856 a most determined and uncompromising Democrat. He advocated Mr. Buchanan's nomination, but seeing whither
the party was being led by its Southern masters, he
abandoned it and supported Col. Fremont. He is a
man of decided ability, and is stumping the Diarriet
with great energy. In the Xth District, represented by
Mr. Miller, who was always a consistent Lecompton
man, the Republicans and Americans have united
upon Carey M. Trimble of Chillicothe, and Mr. Miller
may make up his mird that next Winter will be his
last at Washington. rated the new Hall of the Capital by a most fierce anti-

B In the XVIth District, the Democracy are in a state of delightful harmony. The results is in the XVIth District, the Democracy are in a state of delightful harmony. The regular Convention roam insted Col. Manypenny, a man of ability, but strongly anti-Lecompton. The Buchasan wing repudiate the Colonel, and, at a large meeting at Zanesville, prominent Democrats declared that there was no found Democrat in nomination for whom they could vote. The meeting then nominated Jonathan Swank, who has accepted the nomination. The Colonel's chances of \$3,000 a year and perquisites are decidedly bilious. As to our State ticket, the better impression is that it will succeed by over 10,000 majority. The Democracy of Ohio, as you are aware, took a bold stand against Buchanan's Lecompton scheme, and in favor racy of Onio, as you are aware, took a bold stand against Buchanan's Lecompton scheme, and in favor of the position of Senator Douglas. At the Mass Convention held last Winter at Columbus, and which was addressed by Secretary Stanton, Mr. Buchanan's pol-

icy was denounced in no measured terms, and the lutions then adopted unquestionably reflected the sen-timents of a very large majority of the party. This state of things resulted in a bitter feud between the ctions, and the loss of Government patronage on the sections, and the loss of Government patronage on the part of Douglas's friends.

Soon symptoms of "caving in" on the part of the anti-Lecompton leaders were seen, and when the English dodge was brought forth, seeing in this a chance for restoration to Executive favor, they gladly fell into the ranks again and gave it their support. But in so doing the leaders have left the rank and file of the party while they have but received research.

of the party, while they have but poorly succeeded in healing the breach between themselves and Mr. Buchansn. At the Convention July 29, they abandoned their opposition to the Precident, and as will be seen by the following resolutions, indersed his "ability,

who will repudiate it and its authors, as the second Tuesday of October will clearly demonstrate.

THE XIXA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Correspondence of The N. T. Pribane. FIREUSONVILLE, Del. Co., N.Y., Aug. 31, 1858. It may not be entirely uninteresting to your rendere to been a word concerning the political aspects of the Congressional District comprising the Counties of Otrego and Delaware.
When there two strongly Democratic Counties were

formed into a Congressional District, it was thought to be one upon which the "Unterrified" could forever rely. The "unterrified faith" was, however, considerably shaken in the election of 1856 by the immense Republican majorities, and aithough it claims to have exterted comfort from the vote of last Fall, the Administration party is far from being satisfied by present indications. The pretent incombent, Mr. Morse, is from Otteego County, and as there is an anderstanding to the effect that the Counties shall alternatively have the honor, the candidates of this Fall will be residents of Delaware.

It is believed in well-informed Republicas of reles that if there are no mistakes made in the selection of a candidate. Ottego County can be depended upon for a small Republican majority, while Delaware is good for a majority of eleven to twelve hundred.

The route of the proposed Albary and Susquehanna Railroad les directly through this District, and if the candidates are men who have not made them. be one upon which the "Unterrified" could forever

if the candidates are men who have not made them-selves personally obnoxious to the people by active opposition to this their dearest interest, we shall have correct expression of the popular feeling in refer distinctive principles of the Republican

Americanism here is entirely historical. F. S.

THURSDAY'S DEMONSTRATION IN WESTCHESTER.

LETTERS IN FAVOR OF MR HASKIN. The following letters were read to the Haskin meet-

The following letters were read to the Harkin meeting at Tarrytown on Thursday:

Letter from the Hon. John Hockman.

Wistensian, Pa., A.g. 20, 1886.

GENTLESEN: Yours of the 16th line, leviling me to address a mass meeting of the cities as of the 18th Congressional District of New York, at Tarrytown, on the 2d of September, to concert measures for the recention of the Hon John B. Heakin to Congress, is before me, and, netwithstanding my archous labors in my own district, I can scarcely retrain from a promise to scoole to your request.

my own district, I can startely refrain from a promote value to your request.

If there is any Northern Demontalis Representative in the present Congress deserving the considerate and support of his constituents, Mr. Haskin is that man. His stem and nowavering resistance to the most dangerous attack yet made upon the principles of Free Government—the Executive effort to know a Sarvery Constitution, in define of law, puts advanced freement, all manly and patriothe appeals in defense of the pickness of his party, and his untiring devotion to the yields interests, should insure the reflection.

reconstant.

Again has the voice of the people of Kansus been heard in denomination of fraudulent mimority Constitutions and Congressional Injuries. Neither bribes for threats have been powerful enough to corrupt or infimidate them. They are still then the themselves and their guaranteed rights. Let us hope they will

in so. as far as her app lostion for admission less the Union is Shall also By the emeriment of the English full, the Sanako of the United States, the House of Sepresentatives, and the President, have declared that her present population (say 40,000) is sufficient to make a Slave State. It is not sufficient, then to constitute her a Five State! If not, what becomes of that equality under the Constitution, of which we have heard so much said by Santhern etherstein! To argue, under the sire unstances, that Kanas shall remain in her teriforist condition until size shall have a population equal to the rain of approximation, is the sep her unit of the Union until she shall number at least 1,400 has before and to admit that, in political present said, is the sep her unit of the order to three Five State men. To admit that, in political present submit to the would be acknowledge that we are, indeed, but mid-this would be acknowledge that we are, indeed, but mid-this would be invested to the suffer humiliation.

The battle for the right in Kansas tennales to be funght. In such a struggle as is likely to count, Mr. Haskin would be investigated to the light to count, Mr. Haskin would be investigated in the House. The voters of your district can only do Mr. Haskin, thermeives and the country patche by returning him to the next Congress by an increased majority. Such a result would be a signal and deserved rebute to Congressional overseers, the demogracy of party, and the saves of power.

In conclusion, sentenens, allow un to thank you for your kindless, and to assure yot that I sarreadly desire to be present at your meeting, and will be will you from the property.

Messra, Wo. Cavildwant, A. B. Tarray, John Buck Man.

Mesera, Was, Cauldwelle, A. B. Tarray, John Bursens and others, Committee, &c.

Letter from the Hon. H. L. Dawes.

North Adams. Mass. Ang. D. 1386.

Gentlement I think you for your kind invitation to be present and address those who will assemble at Tarrytown on the 21 of September to rive expression to their approaching of the independent and kign minded course of the Hon. John B. Heskin during the session of Congress which has just closed.

Engagements which I cannot disregard will deprive me of the pleasure of peritoping in the exercises of that domeston. I bearthy concur in the objects of the meeting, and regret that it is not in my power to lead my voice to their advancement. The gallant conduct of Mr. Haskin throughout the session should emmand the apport of every veter in the District who is himself a freeman. In the brief acquaintaine I have had with your Representative. It has been my forture to differ with him to many things; but in all things has his boldness and fearliess advances of what his even judgment and conscience distribed abulleged my admiration.

In that great and finelly successful struggle for self-government in Kansay, no temptation or threat could swerve him. He was too hunest, too hear-headed too pyrishest in exposing the current state of the summer of the capital summer than the test-hated man in Congress. There is need of more test man as he there—then who will serve their country before their party—men who will break assumer the green withes which any party of any name or profession may seek to bind about their free limbs, and assed seek as a summer to green withes which as party of any name or profession may seek to bind about their free limbs, and assed seek as a summer to green withes which any party of any name or profession may seek to bind about their free limbs, and assed seek as a summer to green withes which any party of any name of profession may seek to bind about their free limbs, and assed seek as a summer to green with a second seek and the second seek the country tof

Mesers. CAULDWELL, TAFFAN and others, Committee.

Mesers. Cauling Life and others, Committee.

Letter from Hon. John Sherman.

Gentlement I regret that other engagements will prevent my accepting your institution, but the object of your meeting meets my hearty approved. If I were an electror of the IKth Chagressional District of New York, I would surely vote for Mr. Hawkin, I do not agree with Bink all things, nor indeed in his general views. I have no sympathy whatever with the party to which he adhere, but I would vote for him simply because I believe him to be a firm, independent and hunest man, who will not be deterred from the performance of his full duty by party these or presents ambition.

The People need not feet to delegate their political power to such a man even if they do not sarree with him in all tallogs. The

the reoperate not service to designe their political power to under a man even if they do not agree with him in all things. The man they ought to fear and defeat if possible is the professor of the processor and all the operating and vensi arts of public plunder to defeat the will of the People. Very truly, pures,

Messrs. W. CAVLEWELL, &c., Committee.

Letter from Samuel E. Lyon, esq. WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 9, 1836.
WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 9, 1836.

Letter from Saussel E. Lyon, esq.

Gentlemen: I have your clouder letter of the 14th line, inviting me to attend and address a mass meeting on the 2d of the redection of Mr. Haskin to Congress.

I have not the time nor the inclination to take a prominent part in political subjects; but I look upon the question presented to the people of this District whether they will statial Mr. Haskin as one of vital consequence, if we expect to maintain a decent respect for the principle of independent representation; or, in other words, whether a Member of Congress shall represent his District or the individual who may be at the head of the Government. It involves, therefore, the precise issue between a bespotian and a Republic in its run sense, and as I think a republican better than an absolute form of government, I cannot nestine to to what little I can in favor of the former.

I shall, therefore, attend and address your meeting onless prevented by deraumstance over which I have no control.

Yours very respectfully.

Means William Cauldwell and others.

Nesses. Veilliam Caclibwell and others.

Letter from the Hon. E. B. Washburne.
General Holm in the Hone of the Washburne of your State, without distinction of party, to concert measures for the redection to Congress of the precent distinguished member, the Hon. John B. Haskin.

My engagements at home are of such a nature as to preclude my attendance at your proposed meeting, but I desire to bear my willing testimony in regard to the course pursued by Mr. Haskin during the isst session of the present Congress. Among the first to denounte the raffanly attempt of the Administration to fasten a Siave Constitution upon the people of Kanass against their will, he continued to the end one of the boldest, most defant, and most uncompromising opposition of that prodicious veriable in all the various plasses it assumed before its final consummation. Threats, permanents, denunciations, were allie powerless to divert him of my hashburned the member of others with a hone with the base-cass and transley of others with whom he had been associated. The vervices of Mr. Haskin also in ferreting out, under extraordinary difficulties, the france committed upon the Government in the Wilkins Point purchase, entitle him to the thours of all the creaters of others with the mine to the constituents to empose that an overwhelming majority of them do not cordially approve of his course as their Representative.

I have the kenor to be Various to his constituents to empose that an overwhelming majority of them do not cordially approve of his course as their Representative.

Letter from the Hon. F. P. Blair, jr.

ry which has saisted since the days of Wulgele; but he fild st, preferring to rely upon the People for support, rather than again Executive fives, and my sincese and devot preper is, but he may never have occasion to regret the noble stand he has baked, but that he will find that, as he has matancel the cause of the People, the People will study him him.

Respondibly,

FRANK P. BLAIR, jc.

To Wat Carrownia and others.

Letter from the Hon. P.P.S. Spinner.

Letter from the Hon. P.P.S. Spinner.

Gentlement Your favor of the 1sth last, leviting me to arreal your Mans Meetins to ounsert measures for the rejection to Congress at the easting Fall election of the Hon. John B. Hastin, is received. I fear I shall not be able to be present, but being an ordered admirer of the beld and manly sends assumed, and so statices y maintained by your representative in the present Congress on the Kansse question, it would, Republican as I amount of the in mediate possible operation. I would, Republican as I amount of the in mediate repeal of as much of the "Ant for the admiral unitation multi the population of "raid Territory equals or extension multi the population of "raid Territory equals or extension multi the population of "raid Territory equals or extension that the condition of the "Ant to the state of the state of Kansa into the United States," or that he would, in spite of the grabibitions of said not, wore for the lementary of the state of Kansa into the United States. "That he would, in spite of the probabilities of said not, wore for the lementary of the state of Kansa into the United States." That he would, in spite of the probabilities of said not, wore for the lementary of the same that the benefit of the Probabilities of the forget, I am unterly st a less for a matter way any electron of the Distinct should withheld the vote from Mr. Hardin, except for the reserve that the election of a Pro-Story Bachman man is preferred. I am, very respectfully years.

Letter from the How. Heavy Winter Davis.

Letter from the Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

Gentlemen: I regret my inshing to attend the meeting of the 2d of Septembr.

They you to allow me to avail myself of the occasion to assure you of my sartest hope that Mr. Haskin may receive the undivided voice of all who opping President Buchanan's Administration.

files.

The President's attempt to force on the people of Kansas the Lecompton Core ituden is the need Harrant and dangerous assumed on the public liberty which the bistory of the country re-

can't on the public liberty which the blacky of the country re-cords.

Of that he now stands convicted by the recent vote of the peo-ple of Kaness. The failure of the attempt is not, as his partisans think, any atometical.

The public security requires that the act should be neither for-green nor forgotten, but published—that the public confidence are all de wholly withdrawn from the Administration, and, this is can be constitutionally changed, that its power for evil should be paralyzed by a decided Opposition majority in the House of Rep-resentatives.

resentatives.

Of such a House Mr. Haskin would be a fit ornament; his manly resistance to every form of Executive influence, in defense of the right of the People to Self-Government, is warrhy of all praise, and his election will be the best rebuxe to the President.

Very respectfully, your obediest servast.

To Wes. Cauldwell and others.

Letter from the Hon. Isaac N. Morris. Hen John B. Hassin-Dear Sir: Upon my return bone a few thours an after an absence of eight days, I met with your note of the 1st hinets, and let me say it was a welcome one to me. There is no Democrat by whose side I stood at his last sea-wing of Corress on the featful struggle to wrish out every veiting of Pupular Sovereignty, that I remember with more pleasure tear vortex.

of Popular Sovereignty, that I remember with more pleasure than yourself.

Franc, andert and enthusiastic in your nature, and preferring to address to principle and maintain involute the true fairh of the Democrafic party, everywhere, all over the country, pleaked to the people at the last Frendestial election, you were always at your pur-never lostering, never it as instant giving way under the flowers of power. Wherever duty called, you were to be found, and during the entire struggle—a struggle rendered memorable in the annais of the Nation—i always felt that if every other bander was struck, yours would be eith waving. The breath of supplies to the action of supplies was never cast upon your devoting to the Anti-Isompton case, and faithful with you as I did shoulder to shoulder, and breat to breat, whilever may be your fale or mine, I shall never case to remember that you were a true and faithful solder of principle. Standing for the right, you fought the battle up to the very prillars of the White House; and I know it was painful to you as it was to all of us to differ upon so important a question from the Provident for whom we had voted. Still, when it became percessary to do it in sindleathon of the Cintinnal Platform and the Kansan Neiraska cill, you did not be state to "love Casar less, but Rome more."

as, but Rome more." I shall therefore, my dear Sir, always feel a deep and lively in I shall therefore, my dear Nr., away?

terest in whatever concerns your welfore, and small be slow to
belle on that the D merrary of your District will forestee one who
has been so faithful. If he thewever, you should be strong down by
the powers at Westington, let me say to you, as I did to another,
that he who falls in as gorfous a cause " is not dead, but sleepeth;" he shall wake spain."

With no time to said more as present,
I remain, yours faithfully.

1. N. MORRIS.

Letter from the Hon. Marrison Harris.

Letter from the Hon. Morrison Harris.

Gentlement I have the honor to acknowledge your invitation to be present and address a mass meeting of eithers, without distinction of party, of the IXth Compressional District, to be held at Tarrytown on the 1d proxime, to concert measures for the research to Congress of the Hon. John B. Haskin.

It will not be it may power to accept your invitation, but I hope that your proposed measure will result in the explantic informment of the course pursued by Mr. Haskin upon the leading question of the later version.

Although I belong to a party opposed to the general views of policy arroaded by Mr. Haskin upon the leading question of the later of the individual of the later of the party in the later of the Executive displeasure. Gentlemen who, like Mr. Haskin, chose to think and act for hemselves in this carry the later the terrors of the Executive displeasure. Gentlemen who, like Mr. Haskin, chose to think and act for hemselves in this energency, and dured to assume the position to early taken and as nothly maintained by him, needed great moral force of character to withstand the influence by which they were currounded, and the tremendous pressure brought to hear upon them during that long and emblaced on their fact, that have the terrors of the Executive displeasure. Gentlemen who, like Mr. Haskin, chose to think and act for hemselves and the common force of character to winduce the could be seried. Of the party

the question for themselves. Under all the ellemnities of the law with all the secured advantages of a full and free expres-sion of their opinion, their cusphatic judgment has been recorded, and the "Compromise" has compromised nobody but its invent-ors, whom it will seen return to plague. Sporned by the people of Kansas, who have cared neither for its bribes nor its threats, it has just viality enough left for fature misches, unless the returnhas just vising a mount in a the next session in a temperate, equitable and patriotic spirit.

The late struggle in Congress developed, among other things,

The late struggle in Congress developed, among other finings the possibility of amiling all the conflicting elements of existing parties upon the common ground of a just and honorable principle and I am not without hope that, in the more important move ments of the future, and the eatjencies that involve great astions interests, the suggestive lesson will not be forgotten.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

MORRISON HARRIS.

To Messra, WM. CAULDWELL, A. B. TAFPAN, JOHN BUSSIN Committee.

Committee. Letter from Horace Greeley.

Committee.

Latter from Horace Greeley.

Gentlement I have just received your letter, inviting me to alrend a mass meeting of citizens of the 18th Congressional District, at Tarrytown, on the 24 proximo, to promote the redection of the Hon. Jehn B. Haskin.

I regret that a pitor engagement to attend and speak on that day, at the laying of the corner stone of the "People's College," at Havana, in the western part of our State, must prevent my secretary out at Tarrytown; but I improve the opportunity at fireded by your letter to state, that I regard Mr. Haskin's course in Congress last Winter with hearty approval, and that I deem his redection in portant, not alone to our district, but to our State and the whole country.

For one, I am threat of voting for candidates for Congress, for no other reason than that a party can me, packed for the purpose, has cominated them.

Nother Clay tor Calhoun was ever thus presented, and if Webster ever was he soon catgrew all necessity for or toleration of such machinery. The better due of machine them had been constituent, and their personal weight and independence is thus largely in treased. Let us try to break up the caucus system here. It is a device for putting small men in places that require eminent shiftles and decided character.

I have hed little personal acquaintance with Mr. Haskin, but I know that he told the people of this Discrete, two years ago, what he would do with regard to Kanasa, if chosen to Congress, and that I, not believing that he would act in perfect independence of party traumeds, freely expressed my skeptidism. The wonth is the public service, have shown him to be true and worthy; and I want to better representative. Please count me in with his supporters for the occuent now before us, and for all future contests in which he shall represent and uphold the principles now embedied by him. In the confident hope of a successful issue of the curves.

Letter from Hon. Galusha A. Groux.

Letter from Hon. Galusha A. Grou.

Letter from Hon. Galusha A. Grou.

Letter from Hon. Galusha A. Grou.

Genswood, August 30, 1856.

Dear Siras: Just returned home after an absence of some weeks, I find yours of the 18th line inviting me to address a mass meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, at Tarrytown on the 2d day of September next, to concer measures for the reflection to Congress of Hon. John B. Haskin.

It would afford me great pleasure to attend your meeting, and I should avail in yeal of your kind invitation were I not prevented from delay to from other engagements.

During the last session of Congress, Mr. Haskin was one of the incorruptible treate who, aparning the blandshment of official patronage and delying the inflance of the Executive power, manishly restred to the last the attempt of the Administration to force upon a free people a Constitution which they abhorred, and to install over them rulers whom they loathed.

If this attack upon the vital principle of free government is to pass by unrebuied by the freemen of the country, then, indeed, has the overthinew of our liberies commenced.

For when the people shall cease to regard with jealous soliditude the encroschments of Executive power upon their rights, its day of consolidation, if not already upon us, is near at hand.

The price of liberty is eternal visitance," Is as true to day as when breathed in the warnings of Jefferson.

In these days of political prefliancy, a representative of the People whe boddy exposes the corruptions of an Administration to which he is allied by party association, and manfally restate the earties and man of Congress, the people of the People, deserve well of his constituents and his country. At the late assign of Congress, the people of the Pixtu Congressional District had such a representative.

Holyn yours.

To Wist. Calliwell and others, Committee.

Letter from Edwin B. Morgan.

Letter from Edwin B. Morgan. Letter from Edwin B. Morgan.
Authors, August 25, 1859.
Gentlemen-If chromatances would permit, it would afford me pleasure to accept of your institution to be with you on the 2d of September.
I have known well your representative, and watched his course

with deep interest.

No man in Congress has more ardently opposed the frauda,
per nations and the entermors and wasteful expend three of the
Administration, or more extractly opposed the inflamous as-

rantis upon the freedom of Kantas, which has been would be Sham Democracy than Joan B. Hashin.

If for no other reasons, I would rectain him, with the strength I possessed, were I a citizen of his District halvest our National Legisland.

I are routif he is a John B. Hashin, Democrat, whose Davis, an American, an Owen Lorry by Absolutions.

Sherman, Repetitive in a binding at they will frown and we do from the days of the Union, and extend freedom wherever they have the power.

From such the power.

From such men I would ask no pledge, but same them to environ the power.

From such men I would ask no pledge, but same them to environ the power of the property of of the property

Letter from Thos. L. Harris.

HICKORY HILL, near Petersburg, I.L. Aug. 2, and GENTLIMENT Absence from home and severe linear task vented an earlier answer to your tensivation to attend unlated a mass meeting of citizens, without distinction of part.

vented an earlier answer to your invitation to attend at life a mass meeting of citizens, without distinction of party allows town, on the 30 year, to concert measures for the "congress of the Hen. John B. Haskin.

I thank you for the havita ion, for while it is out of any to to accept it, it gives me an epocitarity of asying that it was to accept it, it gives me an epocitarity of asying that it was to accept it, it gives me an epocitarity of asying that it was seat during the whole of the last session, and it was a large experimentally of observing his actions and the real angle of the people. We show that it was to the contract of the people. We show it was together, and gave what I have always haid to be Democrated. They were votes in favor of the provint, and the provint and the resource onglet to written the mass was the reports, and the provint onglet to write the mass when the provint whose particulant is measured by the provide any in that if the real Democrate whose particular is measured by the acceptance of the hair of the state of the provint was the real to the part them. They will amake the real sense when it is too late to repair them. They will amake the masses when it is too late to repair them. They will amake the masses when it is too late to repair them.

for him with the greatest p castle, not only because his consistent with my viewed Democracy, but for the higher reason that it is in harmony with right and half and the law builty defended popular liberty, and half a heavy had been not on the number of the minious of power, and it is the dary of the popular liberty in the minious of power, and it is the dary of the popular liberty in the minious of power, and it is the dary of the popular popular to sustain him and bear him up; for in doing o, me but sustain their own rights and interests. Who were the popular factor of the suspect these who defend their cases, they which defenders no longer. When subservictory to Executive Poorfers a unreg guarantee to promotion, distinction and pure the develop to the rights and welfare of the people, it will be evil day for our country. Belleving that time is not yet came, in the Ninth Congressional District of the Stars of New York.

Messer, W.M. Cauliderell, A. B. Upraan, John Bornag, H.D. Romingrees, and others, Committee.

Letter from Clark B. Cockrane.

Letter from Clark B. Cochrone.

Schmachan, Ass. 2, 102.

General Marian. Your favor of the 14th both, Inviering an 15th tend and address a mass meeting of eithrens of the Incident and 15th tend and address a mass meeting of eithrens of the Incident and Incident and

The question, as it seems to me, for the electric of the No Courrenatoral District is not what is the more party state of Mr. Hashin, one by what political mane he may be called. The true inquity is, do they approve of his public course as the representative if they do, there is but one consistent make of the testing it. A vote for him is an indersement of his course, a vote squared by the state of the course, a vote squared by the force a Slavery Constitution upon the perfect a new State against their known will, was in direct conflict with the declared creed of all political parities. Nor this only, it was the verying of the four faiture upon which our institution red, it wanters intraction of the principles of free government the world over. A more shameless compiracy against the iberties of free people was never attempted. Of this mediated crime done R. Hashin, outforteneed by the promises or the auxhemas of power, groved himself, from first to last, the able, feerless and uncompounds in opportent.

bimself, from first to last, the able, feerless and uncompounting opponents.

No representative ever returned to his consistents with a prender record or a stronger claim. In his fidelity to here he rate the mere partisan, and they will not do less for him large burn.

Very respectfully yours.

Chark B. COCHRANE.

To William Cauldwell, H. D. Robertson, Wu. H. Robertson, esqs., and others. Committee.

Letter from John A. Gilmer of North Carolina.

Donov, N. C., Aug. 23, 188.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that I shall be prevented from heart the mass meeting of citizens with at distinction of party of he May be the mass meeting of citizens with at distinction of party of he May be the meeting of the Work, at Tarybown, on he May be the "kin." and in your midst assign my reasons why I conserve "eminently proper that he should be sistained and returned." All true men in his district, and throughout the Union, what simile the right and desire the peace of the country must "approve his featness and independent action and votes." Walls his refusal to be governed by the new and extraordinary sense of political faith, that "All the friends of the Administration awa!" he as implicit in obedience as absolute when in command," may be need as an excuse to the votatice of tyramide power, who would "catractive" him, it should induse all free and independent men to "rally" in his behalf. A friend of the Administration, but elected pledged to the principle that the bern all editions of a Territory, in the formation of their State, shall first regular their own domestic affairs in their own way, miset so the Constitution of the United States—when required to take a most felocious infraction on the principle most notify defined, and "preferred justice" and fair dealing "to the imporary semiles of power and the rewards of Sacontive favorand patters" age. "He deserves and should receive the confidence and respect of his countrymen. Respectfully yours,

Messrs. WM. CAULDWELL, A. B. Tarran, John Business and others.

Letter from John McKeon.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that my engagements will not permit me to accept your lovitation to address the Electors of West-cheeter County at Tarrytown on Sept. 2, in support of the comination of the Hon John B. Haskin.

The conduct of your representative during the late season of Congress has richly entitled him to the support of every clillars who values the institutions of our county. Public men should be judged by their acts and denounced or rewarded according to the record which they themselves write. The opportion of Mr. Buchman's scheme of forcing a Constitution of the record which they themselves write. This op Constitutes on the people of a territory, deserves the highest commendation. Mr. Huckin stood firmly on the Jeffersonian principle has a government reat on the will of the governed. For a discrepase opinion with Mr. Buckanan, whose political education leady life had been of the old Federal school, Mr. Haskin has been becomed by serville and time serving politicisms. For the very reason he has been endeared to those who have a regard for two or devotion to principles. The sugarious mind of Mr. Haskin has been been been endeared to those who have a regard for two or devotion to principles. The sugarious mind of Mr. Haskin has that the people of Kanas would reject the brite effect by Mr. Bucharan's Administration, and ne manfully resided, every effort to identify the legislation of the next win a measure which in its terms was degrading to the people of the world by the almost the measure of the people of the world by the almost unanimous declaration of Kanasa cannot him. The Leccupton Constitution has been trampled and force. The English brither regulated. The polity of the Preferent has resulted in nothing but evil. He has accomplish mothing for the South, and he has rent the Deutorskie party aunder.

The supporters of the President say that the Kanasaquation.

nothing for the South, and he has rent the Democratic party anusher.

The supporters of the President say that the Karsa question is settled. Far from it. The contest has just begun. Karsa will come once more before Congress with a new Constitution as it will undoubtedly be Republican, under the Constitution as it will undoubtedly be Republican, under the Constitution as the Union, insist on Admission as a State. What will be Mi. Buchanan's policy on this movement? He and his supported and to nothing but acquiesce in the p 'livy of Mr. Hashn as his associates by admitting Kansan as one of the sovereign State of the Union, under such Constitution as her cliners may relate. There is but one opinion in this State on the supper of the Lecompton Constitution and Mr. Buchanan's conduct. To people of this State will, at the November slection, unquestionably condemn the action of the General Government. The Democratic Convention, which will meet next month date not hope for success if they adopt resolutions approving of the acted Mr. Buchanan and the members of Congress who sustained the Lecompton measures of the late session. The Convention will not meet that issue. The members of that body will not have

Democratic Convention, which will meet next month date as hope for success if they adopt resolutions approxime of the set Mr. Buchanan and the members of Congress who austained the Lecempton measures of the late session. The Convention will not meet that issue. The members of that body will not have the temerity to indere in plain, unequivocal terms the course of Mr. Buchanan on this specific measure. They will deal in greeral terms of approval of the foreign and domestic policy of the President. While the Convention (of which a large parton will be officials) will take care to applaud the President they will as in it is the inevitable and overwhelming defeat which will sent any take theroughly identified with legislation subversive of the first principles of popular government.

But the chivalic conductof your representative has not been manifested in the Lecompton tense alone, but also in his standard and the corruption and extravanance of Mr. Buchanan Amministration. As Chairman of the Select Committee on the substance of Willett's Polit for a site for a fortification, be as detinquished himself as the champion of honesty and concentrally your country faces on Long Island Sound, the point new standard and corruption in this operation. You can decide whether or not a full process every part of the property. For can decide better than any set of men in Congress whether or not Mr. Hashin's charges have been surfained. Detachment is a full process of the surface of the country to examine thereoughly the votes of their separatives, and sustain such men as Mr. Hashin, who enders the break up a system of punder which takes the break from the mouth of the laborer? Mr. Hashin's has shown his deviction to the inferior position to punder which takes the break from the mouth of the laborer? Mr. Hashin has anown his deviction to another that the set of an economical administration since the formation of the Greenwan tense of an economical administration of the Greenwan to the country to examine thereoughly the votes of t

rest.

To the people of your Congressional District the lesse is fairly presented in the nomination of Mr. Haskin, whether of act they feeling an onnext, built and energetic representative. He district will be the triumph of the true principles of Government funded on the rights and winnes of the people.

With great respect, your obedient servach, JOHN McKEON.

Messrs. CALDWELL and others, Committee

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES, -At a Convention of Re-

publican Delegates held at Roelyn August 28, for the Ist Assembly District of Queens County, George C. Baker and his alternate, Levi W. Brush of Flushings were appointed for this District to meet at Syracus September 8. Parke Godwin and W. S. McCom, alternate, were also appointed. From the Hd District, on the same day, at Jamaics, W. L. Lung and his alternate, John W. Smith, and Norman Van Ourand, with power to select his own a ternate, were appointed.